The California mails by the steamer Illinois, which arrived at New York from Aspinwall on Monday last, reached this city yesterday morning. Our San Francisco dates are to the 8th Instant, inclusive. We copy the fol-lowing from the San Francisco Bulletin of that date:

dates are to the 8th instant, inclusive. We copy the following from the San Francisco Bulletin of that date:

Of the members elected to the democratic gubernatorial convention, but forty-two are understood to be favorable to McCorkle, while Weller, his opponent, has 134, and Nugent 11 friends. There is little doubt that Weller will be nominated on the first ballot of the convention, which meets on the 14th July.

The republicans have also begun to elect the delegates to their convention, which is to assemble at Sacramento on the 8th July. Captain Thomas Gray, Edward Stanly, Colonel E. D. Baker, and several others, are spoken of as the gubernatorial candidates of this party.

Besides the nominees of these two parties, there is some talk of running a third and independent candidate by the "reformers" or "people's party."

The "stamp act" passed by the last legislature went into effect on the 1st of July. By it all exchange, drafts, etc., drawn upon parties out of the State, are taxed by stamps, as are policies of insurance, passage tickets abroad, professional licenses, and like documents. The bill is very obnoxious to the people in this city.

Business continues to be unusually depressed in San Francisco and several of our heaviest houses have been forced to suspend. In these times of difficulty the outningous features of our attachment, insolvent, and homestead laws, have been prominently brought into notice, and a general determination to have them remedied has been awakened. At present they but offer opportunities and premiums for the perpetration of rascality and fraud.

Considerable attention is being attracted to the Grand

fraud.

Considerable attention is being attracted to the Grand State Industrial Fair, which is to be held in this city on the 7th of December.

Our news from Oregon Territory is to the 20th June. The vote in favor of a State government is fully confirmed.

The vote in favor of a State government is fully confirmed. The policy of making Oregon a slave State is now zeal-ously urged by a party in that Territory, and the prospectus for a pro-slavery paper has been issued. Some little fears were entertained of further Indian difficulties at the Dalles, but nothing definite has transpired.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION IN OREGON

We copy the following from the San Francisco Herald:
The convention question has been carried in Oregon Cerritory. The people, in pursuance of the act passed by he last session of Congress, have at length come to the istermination of assuming the responsibility of self-government. The question was carried almost unanimously. It cannot be said that the people of Oregon have acted rithout due deliberation. For the last three years the uestion of the formation of a State constitution has been abmitted to them at every election, and as often desated. At the last it was carried almost without a disnetient voice. Our neighbors are in all probability to ecommended for the caution which has marked their ourse in this matter. Over-sanguine individuals have We copy the following from the San Francisco Herald sentient voice. Our neighbors are in all probability to be commended for the caution which has marked their course in this matter. Over-sanguine individuals have frequently endeavored to push the Territory along at railroad speed, but the people resisted the pressure till such time as they thought they would be justified in taking so momentous a step as that of forming a State government. That time has now arrived, and Oregon, by the votes of its citizens, is to be a State, and two more senators and one representative in the lower house will be added to the delegation from the Pacific coast in the next Congress. That Oregon is to be a State immediately is now a "fixed fact." The only question to be determined at this time is as to the character of its institutions. The question of slavery entered more or less into the late canvass. Gen. Lane, who has been re-elected to the position of delegate to Congress by a handsome majority, is understood to be in favor of the election has been declared, we find a prospectus of a new paper favorable to slavery in Oregon has been issued. From it we extract the following:

"Not wishing to occupy an equivocal position on any question, we here distinctly avow our intentions in favor of the institution will yield an ardent and unwavering support in favor of its introduction into Oregon, to develop its agricultural resources, believing that it would add a new guarantee to the permanence of our glorious Union. But upon this, as upon all other questions, we shall address ourselves to the reason and intelligence of the people, prepared to abide their decision, whatever it may be."

In this connexion we give below an extract from the

In this connexion we give below an extract from the Times, one of the leading democratic papers of the Territory. It breathes the right spirit:

"In accordance with a resolution of the democratic territorial convention of April last, the question of slavery will be submitted directly to the decision of the people. A clause will be appended to that instrument (the consti-tution) establishing slavery, and another providing for its prohibition; and in that way the question will be distution) establishing slavery, and another providing for its prohibition; and in that way the question will be disposed of at the ballot-box by the people, who alone are interested in the prohibition or establishment of slavery in Oregon. The convention to which we allude, regarding this as a question of purely individual action, and to remove it from without the pale of the political arena, unanimously declared against making it, under any circumstances, a test question. It is, therefore, so far as the democratic party of this Territory is concerned, an issue upon which its members will vote their own honest convictions without in any manner affecting, either in the upon which its members will vote their own honest convictions without in any manner affecting, either in the
present or future, their standing as partisans. So much
for the noble attitude assumed by the democracy of Oregon. If the issue is determined in favor of a free State,
none will more cheerfully acquiesce in that popular decision than the most ultra pro-slavery democrats among
us. They mean what they say when they talk of submission to the will of the majority; but it is not so with the
head wandlians activisiant. He must though he is in iblican enthusiast. He must, though he stack-republican enthusiast. He must, though he be in a hopeless minority, rule or spread his puny hands in in-vocation to ruin."

#### THE ELECTION IN OREGON. The Oregon Times of June 13th says :

Although, thus far, our returns are very incomplete, and to some considerable extent dependent upon rumor, nough is certainly known to warrant us in assuring our caders that General Lane, the democratic nominee for has been carried almost without opposition; that to the constitutional convention we have elected an overwhelm-ing democratic majority, and that the next legislative assembly is also democratic. The people of Oregon have nocratic. The people of Oregon have assembly is also democratic. The people of Oregon have spoken, and their voice, condemning as it does the character clements of black republicanism at this early hour, gives welcome presage of what remains to be effected, when, with their contemplated "thorough organization," the negro-worshippers shall hoist here in Oregon their disunion banner inscribed with but sixteen stars representing alone the free States of our confederation. In this result rests for long years to come unmistakable evidence of the fact that if the democracy of Oregon remain true to themselves, to the constitution, and to the great to the fact that if the democracy of Oregon remain to themselves, to the constitution, and to the great amental principles of the democratic party, Oregon t continue to be as her people have so nobly declared in this election—"democratic to the core!" It is dentic hands, and now, with a purely democratic constitution, we are destined to enter upon our State sovereigned only under democratic ocratic hands, and now, with a purely democratic consti-tution, we are destined to enter upon our State sovereign-ty not only under democratic auspices, but with every assurance that a vast and overwhelming majority of our people, appreciating the blessings of our glorious Union, will never, in all time to come, aid, or directly or remote-ly sanction, the schemes of any political organization whose purposes comprehend the disturbances of the peace and harmony of the Union. The true sentiment of our people is read in the language of the lamented hero of the Hermitage: "The Union—it must and shall be preserved?"

LATER FROM NEW GRANADA.

From the Aspinwall Courier of the 19th instant we take the following summary of the news for the fort

The chief news of the fortnight which we have to effert is that of the passage of the law granting the President of New Granada power to settle the difficulties between this republic and the United States. This law we published in our issue of the 17th, and in that of the 11th we published a project of a law, (said to be likely to pass,) the existence of which, as we stated at the time, would preclude the acceptance by the United States of any terms of settlement proposed by New Granada. The main points of objection to the laws are the revamping of the "tonnage duty" and the capitation of tax; against these points of objection to the laws are the revamping of the "tonnage duty" and the capitation of tax; against these two enactments the efforts of Messrs. Bowlin and Morse were especially directed, and the United States government has more than once peremptorily declared the inadmissibility of their execution. Surely then the government at Bogota must be simply seeking delay instead of a settlement when asking an arrangement and at the same time projecting such laws.

The Roanoke leaves this port, we understand, in a few days for Boston, with the fillibusters she has on board, the majority of the party bounds?

the majority of the party brought down from Rivas by Lieut. McCorkle.

borax mines had been discovered there. In Chile the trial
of the conspirators against the State still "dragged its
slow length along," and a call upon a number of the
merchants, both native and foreign, to show their books
before one of the courts of that city had caused much excitement, and had been met with a firm but respectful

From Central America the intelligence is indefinite, but nents of discord among themselves; the determination of Costa Rica to hold on to the transit, and her prepara of Costa Riea to hold on to the transit, and her prepara-tions under the same auspices as in the war just ended to maintain her position; announces the suspension of rela-tions between Nicaragna and Guatemala; and the fact that some three hundred fillibusters were to be sent to Greytown shortly in expectation of a steamer the Costa Rican government pretends to have chartered to take them to the United States.

Greytown shortly in expectation of a steamer the Costa Rican government pretends to have chartered to take them to the United States.

Of local news we have very little: the election for congressman and a few State officers has been held without disturbance or special interest. Several changes have again transpired among the State officers—the poor devils who have become impoverished serving for nothing being released, and other victimstaking their places. The governor has ordered the census of the State to be taken, and the legislature meets on the first of September.

The P. R. R. Co. is making continual and thorough progress in replacing permanent for temporary bridge work along the line of the road.

This is generally considered the sickly season here, and the health of all the communities of the Isthmus of which we are cognizant is at present good compared with former years.

Carlos Jorje Monsalve, editor of La Estrella del Norte, that is published in Lambayeque, Peru, goes to New York per steamer Illinois, and will return to reside in Panama. Mr. Boyd, of the Star and Herald, Panama, s also among the passengers per same steame

A large space in the New York Times of yesterday devoted to the details of the news from New Granada and Central America. The following is its sum-

Our advices from Panama are to the 19th of July. The New Granadian Congress still remained in session. If we are to believe El Tiempo, a semi-official paper published at Bogota, the difficulty with the United States is virtually settled. A law, moreover, has been passed authorizing the Executive to adjust the American claim, the only prohibition being that of allenating the right of national sovereignty in any part of the territory of New Granada, or disposing of the reserved rights of the government in the Panama railroad. By this law the Executive is further authorized to offer or accept the arbitration of a friendly government, whose decision shall be obligatory upon the two contracting nations. Under these circumstances, we expect that friendly relations will soon be restablished between this country and New Granada. Among other intelligence from the Isthmus, we publish elsewhere the project of a new law for the better security of the persons and property of foreigners in Panama and Aspinwall. Our advices from Panama are to the 19th of July. The

Aspinwall.

We have received late and interesting intelligence from We have received late and interesting intelligence from Central America. The Costa Rican papers are filled with the quarrels of Webster, Anderson, and Spencer; the first represents Grinnell, Garrison, Morgan, and Draper, and the two latter representing Vanderbilt, in the effort to get the contract for a new steamship company to re-establish the route across Nicaragua. Into the merits of these quarrels we do not care to enter. The old political parties in Nicaragua still maintain a degree of hostility toward each other, and it will take all the tact that the other Central American States possess to restore peace and toward each other, and it will take all the tact that the other Central American States possess to restore peace and harmony. The Costa Ricans are guarding and strongly fortifying the San Juan river. There has been an unsuccessful attempt at revolution in San Salvador. Gen. Barrios, late commander of the Salvadorean forces in Nicaragua, undertook to depose President Campus, but the people gave him no support, and he yielded himself up a prisoner. No news of importance is received from Guatemala or Handures.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY .- Locfner, who killed his The Cincinnati and aftewards murdered Mr. Horton, and then cut his own throat and wrists, is still living and likely to recover. He still persists, the Cincinnati Commercial says, through the medium of a pencil and slate, in the statement which he made on the afternoon of the murder, insisting that he had discovered Mr. Horton and his wife in a criminal act, and so far from feeling repentance for what he has done he glories in his revenge, and professes that he would pursue the same action were he again placed in like circumstances. Previous to killing his wife, he had an altercation with her, in the course of which she struck him with the blade of a kinfe across the his wife, he had an altercation with her, in the course of which she struck him with the blade of a knife across the nose, and there is a slight cut which would appear to endorse this part of the story. He then, according to his own statement, forced her to swallow poison, after which he strangled her with a handkerchief. He appears to gloat with savage delight in the reminiscences of his crimes, and while giving his penciled detail a fiendiah grin illumines his saturnine countenance. He has a nervous, bilious terperament, a dark, swarthy complexion, more resembling that of a Spaniard than a German, and a powerful, well-developed frame.

THE MURDER OF MR. BABBITT. -The New York Herald

Saturday says:
·· Mrs. Julia Ann Babbitt sends us a communicatio "Mrs. Julia Ann Babbitt sends us a communication full of melancholy interest, containing the results of an inquiry lately made by her relative to the circumstances attending the murder of her husband. The letter is dated at Crescent City, lown, at which place Mrs. Babbitt had arrived after a fatiguing and perilous journey from Salt Lake City to Independence, and thence to Fort Laramic, Fort Kearney, and Ellisdale, Iowa. At the three first named places Mrs. Babbitt had communications from travellers, French traders, friendly Indians, and the Uni-ted States officers commanding the forts. Their joint testimony shows that Mr. Babbitt, in company with Messrs. Rowland and Sutherland, started from Fort Kearney for Fort Laramie about the 6th of September last, and that they were murdered and robbed by a party of Cheyenne Indians. Some of Mr. Babbitt's jewelry and other valuables have been since seen with the savages. Mrs. Rabbitt fully acquits any white man of a participation in her rusband's death, and repudiates the idea that he wa

STORM AND FRESHET AT ALBANY .- A despatch from Al-

bany thus notices the swall that city on Saturday; "A little before noon one of the most terriffic rain, "A little before noon one of the most terriffic rain, "A little before noon one of the most terriffic rain, "A little before noon one of the most terriffic rain, hall, thunder-and-lightning storms ever experienced here visited us. State street and all the parallel streets leading to the river were flooded. State street looked like the rapids of Niagara. The torrent tore up paving-stones, an carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them toward the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted thre quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars on Beaver and State streets. Maiden lane, Broadway, &c., are flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done. Treadwell's iron foundry on Beaver street suffered considerably. There has been a great flood in the neighborhood of Cubs There are two bad breaks on the Genesee Valley canal."

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.—The Port land (Maine) Argus of July 24 says: "We regret to announce this morning the death of the wife of Hon. W. P. Fessenden, one of our senators in Congress. This sad occurrence took place at the Glen House, among the White mountains, about 3 o clock yesterday morning. White mountains, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.
Mr. Fessenden was awakened by a remark of his wife that
she felt very fatigued. In a few momenta Mr. F. spoke
to her, but, obtaining no answer, he felt her pulse and
found no sensation; she was dead. Although Mrs. Fesscuden has been in feeble health for some time past, death
came at an unexpected moment, and she was called suddenly away. Mrs. Fessenden was the youngest daughter
of the late James Deering, esq., of Westbrook.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. - The Greenbrier (Virginia) White Sulphur Springs Company have contracted for the erection of a large building, 400 feet long and three stories high, having a ball room 60 by 100 feet, and a dining-room to accommodate 1,200 persons. It will also contain 228 lodging rooms and is to cost \$60,-000. The site is the Virginia row, and the time of completion the 15th of June next. Extensive bath buildings, to cost butween \$30,000 and \$50,000 sill be seemed. o cost between \$30,000 and \$50,000 will be complete

Rishon Simpson and Dr. McClintock went fro United States as a deputation from the Methodist Epis-copal Church to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Eng-land. They attended the Irish Wesleyan Conference, being introduced by Rev. Dr. Hannah, and were cordiland. They attended the Irish Wesleyan Conference being introduced by Rev. Dr. Hannah, and were cordi-ally received. Their addresses to the conference elicited great warmth and kindliness of feeling, and that body unanimously requested the deputation to repeat a public meeting; to which request they acceded.

The Roanoke leaves this port, we understand, in a few ays for Boston, with the fillibusters she has on board, he majority of the party brought down from Rivas by lent. McCorkle.

From the South Pacific our advices during the pattern than the south Pacific our advi KNOW-NOTHING CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. - Hon. WI

# WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1857.

DEATH OF COMMODORE NEWTON. Our community will not soon recover from the shock which it received yesterday afternoon by the sudden death of Commodore John T. Newton, whose courtesy, accomplishments, bravery, and gallant bearing in the most trying situations have added so much lustre to the American navy. He was a member of one of the naval courts of inquiry now sitting in this city, and at the time of its adjournment, at noon yesterday, appeared to be in the enjoyment of his customary vigorous health. On leaving the court, oppose her admission if it was not done. If it is right he walked to the residence of Charles Winder, esq. and in a few minutes after entering the house of that gentleman was attacked with apoplexy-surviving the attack only two hours.

Commodore Newton entered the pavy in 1809, and at the time of his death was about 65 years old. Within a few days we have been called upon to announce the deaths of Captain Henry, Lieutenant Decatur, and Lieutenant Hare, and now the name of Newton is to be added to that band of departed spirits the recollection of whose heroic deeds will be long and warmly cherished by their grateful and admiring countrymen.

The following "general order" has been issued by the Secretary of the Navy:

The department, with pain, announces to the navy and marine corps the sudden death from apoplexy of Commodore John T. Newton, who expired in the city of Washington on Tucsday, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Commodore Newton entered the navy on the 16th of January, 1809, having been in the service nearly half a century, during which period he has occupied various positions of trust and responsibility. His loss will be severely felt.

positions of the severely felt.

His funeral will take place from the Meade House, on F street, on the 30th instant, at 10, a. m.; at which the officers of the navy and marine corps are directed and the officers of the army requested to attend in full uniform. I. TOUCEY

Secretary of the Navy. NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1857.

KANSAS AND THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The attention of the reader is directed to an arti cle on the position of the southern democracy which appears in a late number of the Columbus (Georgia) Times and Sentinel, and which we have transferred to our columns this morning. The Times is of the opinion that the action of the late Georgia convention in reference to Governor Walker and the administration has been misrepresented; and we, therefore, publish its views and statements the more readily because it is due to those who defend the action of that convention that their position, as ex-

plained by themselves, should go before the country. The able editor of the Times and Sentinel was president of the convention, and is presumed to be familiar with the motives and reasons which induced its action. The readers of the Union need no state ment from us to show wherein we differ from the article we now publish; but there are points in i about which we feel bound to say a few words.

We permit no one to go ahead of us in admiration of the southern democracy. With them we have fought through evil and good report; in adversity and prosperity we have stood firmly by their colors. mourning in their defeats and sharing in their triamphs; and so have the true and ever-faithful na tional democracy of the North. It has been, and we trust ever will be, the pride and boast of the democratic party that its principles are as broad as the Union and as national as the constitution. It has carried the country triumphantly through all the dangers which have threatened its peace and harmony; and stands to-day, as it has ever stood, the watchful and faithful guardian of the constitutional rights of all classes of citizens and all sections of the country. The small cloud that was threatening a few weeks since to gather on our southern horizon will pass away. The evidence of this fact comes to us daily from every quarter, and we find confirmation of it in the tone and spirit of our Georgia cotemporary, though not able fully to agree with him in all his

It certainly was not our purpose to misrepresent our Georgia friends, nor do we feel that we are justly obnoxious to the charge of having done so. opposition at the South to the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas grew out of his strong advocacy of the policy of submitting the constitution, when formed, to the people for ratification. Upon that issue we have expressed ourselves in the most unequivocal language. Entertaining no doubt that the people of Kansas-that is, the qualified voters-as we have heretofore explained-should have the opportunity of passing judgment upon the work of their delegates in convention, we have defended that policy with zeal and earnestness. We have believed, and still believe, that such a course on the part of the convention will afford the most satisfactory evidence that the constitution when, formed, will properly reflect the will of the people of Kansas. We have not, and do not now say that it is the only mode by which this evidence can be furnished, but repeat that it is the most satisfactory mode, and we know of none other that would answer so well in its place. When Kansas asks for admission into the Union it is both the right and duty of Congress to know that the constitution presented by her has received the sanction of her peo ple. Upon this point there cannot be a doubt. It is an inquiry which has arisen in the case of the admis sion of every new State into the Union. In some instances the action of the constitutional convention has been held sufficient, whilst in others the ratification by the people at the polls has been resorted to There is much in the peculiar circumstances of each case to render the one and the other course the more or less necessary and proper.

Our Georgia cotemporary insists that these are mestions for the decision of the convention; that it is the province of the convention-speaking the sovereign voice of the people-to provide for the ratification of the constitution, and to prescribe the qualification of voters. Against this doctrine we have not uttered one word of dissent. We recognise in its fullest extent the powers of a convention assembled under such circumstances, and shall be prepared to vindicate its action so far as that action is conformable to the requirements of the constitution and the organic law of the Territory. We have no doubt that the convention will realize the truth that in presenting its constitution for the admission

her admission shall be left without argument or pre- FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE.—RELAXATION ext for their opposition.

We have not the slightest apprehension of a conflict in the ranks of the democracy on this point. We all look with equal confidence to the wisdom and justice which shall mark the proceedings of the convention, and shall, no doubt, all unite in giving effect to their action.

The Times and Sentinel, in common with who defend the action of the Georgia convention, places its condemnation of Gov. Walker mainly upon tervention by urging the policy of the submission of and good policy to submit the constitution to the people, then the urgent advocacy of it by Gov. Walker hardly justifies the extreme denunciation which has been visited upon him; and, upon a close self-examination, our friends will find that their objection to Gov. Walker's course has originated in no small degree in their opposition to the policy itself, and does not rest solely upon the fact that he advocated it with arguments and threats. It does seem to us that whenever our Georgia friends become entirely reconciled to the propriety and policy of the submission of the onstitution to the people for ratification, we shall have proceeded very far in the work of mollifying their hostility to Gov. Walker's advocacy of it. Of the propriety of this threat at the time and

place, and under the circumstances, we have heretofore declined to speak. We refer to it now only to compare it as a violation of the doctrine of nonntervention with the action of the last Congress in he passage of the bill authorizing a constitutional convention in Minnesota. By the provisions of that bill the constitution for Minnesota, when formed by their convention, was required to be submitted to of 1855 \$3,310,988. During the first five months of the people for approval. This bill passed through both houses of Congress, without the slightest oppo- tively, \$15,684,169, \$13,534,949, and \$14.097,949. The sition from any quarter whatever to this provision. If Gov. Walker's argument and threat be an official violation of non-intervention, then the provision of the Minnesota bill is not only an official, but executive and legislative violation of that doctrine. Gov. Walker has only advised what the last Congress comnanded should be done. He has threatened to do in one case what Congress has pledged itself to do in a

aimilar case. Our disposition on this Kansas question has been, and still is, to reason, and not quarrel, with our friends. The unkind and ungenerous criticisms of some of our southern cotemporaries would have justified a different course. We have not permitted our feelings to betray us into angry controversy. A certain class of extremists will be satisfied with nothing short of a disruption of the democratic party. They dream both day and night of a sectional organization. It is a phantom worthy only of those who are pursuing it with such ceaseless pertinacity. In ommon with the great mass of the southern democracy, we stand firmly by our national organization, and in its future triumphs feel an abiding confidence that the great interests of our country will be promoted and advanced.

## HON. THOMAS F. BOWIE.

It gives us much pleasure to announce this mor ng that Hon. Thomas F. Bowie has been renomina ted for Congress in the 6th district, Maryland. The convention met at Bladensburg yesterday, and, although Gen. Bowie had several worthy competitors, he was nominated on the first hallot

## PENNSYLVANIA.

In view of the pending gubernatorial canvass Pennsylvania, the democratic central committee of that State have just issued an address, in which the issues made by the black-republicans are met and discussed with marked ability. We make room for the following extracts:

"A desperate attempt was made last year to carry the presidential election upon a Kansas agitation, in which the same class of actors appeared that did in the Missouri agitation of 1820—men 'ready to risk the Union for any agitation of 1820—men' 'ready to risk the Union for any chance' of establishing their party, 'and wriggling themselves to the head of it.' But a just judgment was pronounced upon these people and their project in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and they will soon be obliged to select some other topic upon which to disturb the public tranquillity, and struggle for the attainment of power. Their spasmodic attempts to keep up excitement without any practical or useful object in view, but simply that they may thrive upon discord and passion, are even now received by the public with a feeling bordering very near-

ly upon contempt.

"The American people are practical and sagacious
They will require some practical good to appear in an
movement to which they are invited; and when due tim movement to which they are invited; and when due time has elapsed for reflection, they will try parties and party measures by the standard of principle and not of professions. The Wilmot-Proviso was utterly extinguished by Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, in the demonstration of its inutility, and was thenceforth delivered over to history as an imposture; and approval of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854 has been growing more and more general as its conformity to sound principles has been examined and established. That unnecessary things shall not be done, and that the citizens of each political division of the country shall determine their local institutions, are, in fact, propositions so reasonable and just that

## VISIT TO WASHINGTON TERRITORY

The editor of the Oregon Statesman, in his issue the 16th ultimo, informs his readers that he has just returned from a three-weeks trip to Puget Sound. After speaking in warm terms of the sociability and hospitality of the generous residents of the Sound. he remarks :

"Between the Columbia river and the Sound the "Between the Columbia river and the Sound there is considerable good farming country, and much of a sandy and gravelly character, not of a superior quality. The country on the Sound is far more extensive than we had supposed; it is said to comprise full two thousand miles of shore line, including islands, of which there are many, and beautiful ones. But a very small portion of this extensive country is claimed. The soil is much of it apparently not of a first-rate quality, though there is some good land. It is nearly all heavily timbered, and possesses lumber capabilities sufficient to supply the world for the next century. The sheet of water is as fine a one as eye ever rested upon, and the country immediately as eye ever rested upon, and the country immediately around it as pleasant and beautiful to look upon as on could wish. Olympia, the capital of the Territory, is well situated at the head of the Sound, and commands a view of it (or will when the trees are cut down) for miles."

The Nashville (Tennessee) Union says that hearing of the death of Mrs. Zollicoffer Mr. Quarles addressed a note to Gen. Zollicoffer, offering to consider the canvass for Congress closed. The generous proposition was accepted.

Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city yesterday, greatly improved in health and spirits by his late western tour. He has taken lodgings

GREAT GAME OF BILLIARDS.—The Albany Express states that in presenting its constitution for the admission of Kansas into the Union it should be accompanied with satisfactory evidence that it speaks the roice of the bona fide citizens of Kansas in all its provisions, and they will see to it that the opponents to

IN HER NAVIGATION LAWS.

We have already been enabled to spread before our commercial readers, in previous issues of the Union, condensed, but complete, tabular and other statements exhibiting the progress of the foreign commerce of France during the months of January, February, March, and April, respectively, and we now avail ourselves of official documents received by the latest arrivals from Europe in presenting the general condition of French commerce down to May 31st, to the ground that he violated the doctrine of non-in- gether with other valuable and interesting information, illustrating the steadily-increasing commercia the constitution to the people, and by threatening to prosperity of that empire. The navigation returns of France usually claim our first and most careful scrutiny, because this branch of French commercial enterprise, as we have repeatedly shown, has still to struggle in its vain competition with foreign flags, under the odious system of discriminations and restrictions, the necessity for which, if it ever really existed, has long since passed away. Still, we are and enlightened policy in this regard, which is already exhibiting beneficent results. Ship-building materials, of all descriptions, even cotton, if des tined to be worked up into sails or canvas, are now admitted free of duty, and, as a natural result of the principle which dictated this relaxation-for the concession in itself is unimportant—the shipping returns before us are, on the whole, satisfactory. They show an increase both in the number and tonnage of French vessels, though still inferior in both respects to those under foreign flags.

The import duties on all descriptions of mercha dise amounted during the month of May to \$3,716. 037, while in the same month of last year they reached only \$3,017,495, and in the corresponding month each of these three years the amounts were respecfollowing comparative statement exhibits the quantities of the principal imports during the first five months of 1857, 1856, and 1855:

Descriptions of Merchandtee.	1807	1890.	1855.	н
Oxen and sheep head	140,000	139,000	132,000	ε
Wines hectolitres	422,256	117,515	179,798	ľ
Spirits	207,864	41,701	80,164	ŀ
Coffee metrical quintals	133,781	79,972	103,299	ľ
Wheat	2,634,724	2,297,275	919,550	ı
Cotton	358,232	419,816	381,468	ľ
Coal	16,339,285	16,501,450	14,174,856	Ð
Cast irondo	436,466	463,804	514,546	ĕ
Bar irondo	105,149	221,260	159,160	ľ
Colonial sugardo	366,150	348,645	359,000	ď.
Foreign augardo	199,409	123,617	196,430	ö
Wool	123,359	137,418	113,427	Ü
The following tabular statement e France to all countries	whiteless the	principal es same períod :	eports from	10000
Descriptions of Merchandise, Wines, hectol	itres	1857. 185 493,597 630.	254 455,543	

Descriptions of Merchandise.	1857.	1856.	1855.	г
Wines	498,597	630,254	455,543	Ľ
Spirits	. 90,396	96,335	57,116	r
Modesdollars	604,708	636,049	424,789	1
Machinerydodo	319,755	331,459	306,876	18
Porcelain metrical quintal	s 21,705	20,691	14,033	B
Salt do	.769,552	771.344	541,420	r
Refined sugar	27	50	22	R
Do with bounties do	.116,549	172.976	116,698	4
Cotton fabrics do	. 5,361	4,928	4,761	B
Do with bounties	. 27,656	23,212	24,235	
Woollen fabrics	. 3,732	2,919	1.625	l.
Do with bounties	. 19,045	18,455	15,810	1.
Flax or hempen fabrics	9,739	8,318	9,082	19
Silk fabrics	. 11.727	11,723	9,359	6
Glass and crystal	. 31,993	38,814	28,340	ŀ
The most interesting feature to	o Ame	rican r	eaders	
in the preceding table is the grad	lual in	crease	in the	1

exports of cotten fabrics, though the exportation is doubtless, greatly stimulated by the system of bounties or premiums. The abolition of duties, however, on the raw material would do more to advance the nanufacture and exportation of cotton fabrics from France than the system of premiums, if they were increased tenfold; besides, it would be at once felt in the increased importation of raw cotton from the United States, and on the general trade between the two countries. As it is, the increasing exportation of cotton fabrics during the past three years has already attracted attention at Manchester. The general returns of the foreign com

France, during the three years ending with 1856, exhibit an equally decided and satisfactory progress. The real values of the different descriptions of merchandise imported into France for home consumption, (including the precious metals,) and the real values of French natural and manufactured productions exported, during the last three years, are shown in the following comparative table:

1855----- 318,800,000 An analysis of the details of the foreign

of France, during the period designated, shows that, in imports, live stock, wines and brandies, wheat and flour, cotton, coal, olive oil, silk, iron, copper, lead, and especially wool, present an increase in 1855 over 1854, and in 1856 over 1855; while in exports a steady progress is observable in machinery, furniture, modes, paper, skins, soap, salt, silks, and glass, as also in cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; while refined sugar exhibits, in 1856, an increase of nearly 100 per cent, over 1854. There is no doubt that a better and more liberal sp

rit of commercial legislation is gaining ground daily in France. Some of the ablest periodicals in the em pire have warmly espoused the cause, and ably defend the principles of the anti-protectionists; and sufficient indications of Napoleon's predilection for free trade have already been given to induce the be lief that the time is not very distant when his organ will announce that radical reforms in that regard are indispensable to the prosperity of the empire, and that it is the Emperor's will that they should be con summated. As a preliminary measure, the abolition of the discriminating tonnage duty on American bottoms in French ports would give much encourage ment and hope. Not only on steamers, but on sailing vessels, also, this duty should be equalized in both countries. The benefits which such a measure would confer on both countries are incalculable.

### DEATH OF CAPTAIN HENRY. The death of Capt. Henry is thus announced in th

Philadelphia Argus of Monday last:

"We regret to learn that Capt. Henry, of the United States navy, died last evening at York, Pennsylvania, of hemorrhage of the bowels. He was born in Maryland, and was about 67 years of age. He entered the service as sailing-master, July 1, 1812, and was with Commodore Stewart, while that distinguished officer commanded the ship-of-the-line Franklin, in the South Pater Maryland and the ship-of-the-line Franklin, in the South Pater Maryland and the ship-of-the-line Franklin. Capt. Henry's last active service was when he commanded the sloop-of-war Plymouth. Since that time he has resided in Philadelphia, where he leaves a wife and daughter. He was an energetic and intelligent officer, and a warm personal friend. It is understood that his remains will be brought to this city for interment."

Among the visitors at the Greenbrier White Sulphu Springs, Va., are Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court ; Senator Slidell, of La. ; Gov. Pratt, of Md.; and the wife of Gov. Walker, of Kansas. There are 800 visitors in all

The Paris Academy of Sciences offers the extraordinar handsome prize of six thousand frames for the best essay 'on the application of steam to the navy,' the essays to be sent in prior to the lat of November next.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Captain Wilker's Case—Opinion of the Attorney General ...
abjoined is the opinion of the Attorney General in the case of Captain Wilkes, against whom an action of tres pass was brought on account of the punishment of one of his men for disobedience of orders given by him while in command of an exploring expedition to the South seas ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Sin: Captain Wilkes, while in command of the explor Sin: Captain Whites, while it committed to the explor-ing expedition, caused one of his men to be punished for disobedience of orders. After his return the man brought an action of trespass against Captain Wilkes, which, after several trials, was abandoned by the plaintiff. I consider the decision of the Supreme Court and the

several trials, was abandoned by the plantur.

I consider the decision of the Supreme Court and the final termination of the cause under an opinion given by that tribunal as establishing fully that the orders discovered by the plaintiff were the lawful orders of his superior officer, and that the punishment for such disobedience was inflicted by Captain Wilkes in the discharge of

rior officer, and that the punishment for such disobedience was inflicted by Captain Wilkes in the discharge of his proper duty.

Captain Wilkes suffered seriously by this litigation; for though it was finally determined in his favor, his defence put him to a heavy expense, besides the trouble and vexation of it. He now demands that the government will reimburse those expenses, and you ask whether, in my opinion, his claim is valid?

When an officer of the United States is sued for doing what he was required to do by law, or by the special orders of the government, he ought to be defended by the government. This is required by the plain principles of justice as well as by sound policy. No man of commen prudence would enter the public service if he knew that the performance of his duty would render him liable to be plagued to death with lawsuits which he must carry on at his own expense. For this reason, it has been the uniform practice of the federal government ever since its foundation to take upon itself the defence of its officers who are sued or prosecuted for executing its laws.

In little ex Barreme, 2 Cranch, 170, the government took no part in the defence, but it afterwards assumed the judgment and paid it with interest and all charges.

If an officer sued for doing his duty earries on his own defence without appealing to the government for aid during the pendency of the cause, I think he has a just claim after it is determined to be placed in as good a condition as he would have been if the government had taken the defence on itself; in other words, to be repaid the sum he is out of pocket. Of course, he is not to be allowed any unreasonable or outrageous expenses.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

he asks.
I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

Statement of Mrs. Marble. - Application at the Departme for Indemnity for Loss of Property.—Mrs. Marble, who, with others, was recently made a prisoner by a party of Sioux Indians, had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs yesterday morning. In her application for indemnity for property destroyed by the Indians, she states that on the 13th of March last a party of Sloux Indians, numbering about seventy, of whom thirty wer warriors, belonging to Ink-pa-du-tah's band, in amity with the United States, came to her residence, on the west side of Spirit Lake, killed her husband, and destroy west side of Spirit Lake, killed her husband, and destroy-ed and carried away property amounting, in the aggre-gate, to \$2,229, of which \$790 was gold-coln. After hav-ing murdered her husband and buried his body in the snow, they claimed as their prisoners Mrs. Noble, Mis-Gardner, Mrs. Thatcher, and herself, and compelled them to bear heavy burdens, and plod their weary way with their feet entirely naked through snow to the depth of two, three, and four feet, occasionally crossing rivers when they were forced to wade where ofttimes the water would nearly immerse their persons, and compel them to ward off the drifting ice with their feeble hands to keep it from braising their shivering bodies. In this mann they were driven before the savages for the space of the eeks, during which time the squaws were allowed to abuse them in the most cruel manner, striking them with clubs, axes, &c.; and their sufferings were of such a char acter that language is inadequate to the task of a truthful description. After suffering these hardships and privations, she was rescued by a party of friendly Lac-Qui-Parle Indians, to whom Agent Flandreau paid \$1,000 for her ransom. Some two weeks before her release Mrs. Thatcher was thrown into the Big Sion river. Upon attempting to get out, rifle balls wer fired into her body until she expired. Her husband, prior to his murder, held a pre-emption claim for 160 acres of land, on which he had settled; and Mrs. Marble believes

that she is cutified to appropriate remuneration to the amount of \$200, in lieu of this claim, which she was forced to abandon. She adds that she has not recovered any portion of the property which she has specified, and has not herself, nor through others, sought to obtain revenge on these Indians. She, therefore, claims indemnity under the seventeenth section of the intercourse act of June 30th, 1831, and prays the department to retain a sufficient amount from the annuities which may be due to this tribe of Indians to satisfy her claim, as she is in indigent circumstances. If this cannot be done, then she petitions the department to present her case for the fevorable consideration of the next Congress. Land Funds Accounts with States .- An account has be

between the United States and the State of Miss the three-per-cent, fund accruing to the latter during the Congress approved 8th March, 1820, and a balance of \$79,030 09 found to be due the State of Missouri. Also, between the United States and the State of Ar-

kansas for the five-per-cent, fund accruing to the latter during the years 1855 and 1856, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 23d June, 1836, and a balance of \$18,700 79 found to be due the State of Arkansas Also, between the United States and the State of Flor da for the five-per-cent, fund accruing to the latter during the years 1855 and 1856, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1855, and a balance \$5,535 18 found to be due the State of Florida.

Also, between the United States and the State of I nois for the three-per-cent, fund accruing to the latte during the year 1856, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 18, 1818, and a balance of \$13, 791 69 found to be due the State of Illipois. The Wagon Rossls. The party, under the direction of Superintendent Leach, now on their way to open the E

Paso and Fort Yuma wagon-road to California, were at Desart, Arkansae, on the 15th inst. The Nebraska wagon road party were at Dacotah City on the 10th inst. Lands Restored to Sale. The General Land Office has

given notice to the Greensburg land office, in the State of Louisiana, to restore to sale at private entry and location all lands having been withdrawn heretofore for railroad The Case of Lycurgua and Leonidas Pitchlynn.

be recollected that Lycurgus and Leonidus Pitchlynn, sons of Col. Pitchlynn, the agent of the Choctaw Indians. their business with the general government, were convicted at the United States circuit court for the western district of Arkansas in November, 1856, of an assa with intent to kill, and sentenced to three years' imprionment in the penitentiary. Since that time, after thorough investigation, circumstances have transpired which have induced the President to purdon them.

Advices from Panama Return to the United States of General Walker's Men. Quiet at the Lehmus. Our Affairs with New Granada.—The Independence and John Adams.—Interesting intelligence was received at the Navy Department yesterday merning from Panama. The Roanoke, Captair Montgomery, had been ordered to sail for the United States with two hundred and fifty-six of General Walkers men on the 21st. The sick list of General Walkers men had decreased from one hundred and twenty to fifty Smith and Charles Striebinesky, of the Nicaragua party died of the disease which they had brought on board to Roanoke, died on the 6th inst.

Everything was quiet at Aspinwall and throughout the Islamus. The latest advices from Bogota indicate the